Document 132

Filed 06/20/25

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ase 8:24-cv-01486-JVS-KES

In another message dated June 11, 2025, Plaintiff wrote:

"Where the hell is your payment for this month?"

These communications—attached as Exhibit A—demonstrate a pattern of escalating aggression that undercuts any claim of good faith.

Additionally, on April 2, 2025, Defendant informed Plaintiff that he was undergoing emergency surgery and would be unable to access his bank accounts to process the settlement payment. Plaintiff responded dismissively, stating:

"Can you give me the details? Also, the settlement has no exception for medical emergencies. The impossibility defense requires the thing itself be impossible, not simply that you're unable to do it."

A full copy of this exchange, including Plaintiff's continued threats, is attached as Exhibit B.

Despite Plaintiff's hostility on June 13, Defendant submitted full payment by the end of the day, before Plaintiff filed his motion. The plaintiff was aware of the payment yet proceeded with the filing regardless, demonstrating a lack of necessity for this motion and an apparent retaliatory motive.

III. Plaintiff's Motion Is Procedurally Defective

Under Local Rule 7-3, parties are required to confer in good faith at least seven days before filing a motion. Plaintiff failed to meet this requirement.

On June 14, 2025, Plaintiff sent a single email stating

"Pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, do you have any reason why I should not file this attached motion?"

While this email included a draft of the motion, Plaintiff did not attempt a substantive discussion or meaningful resolution—he simply issued a legal ultimatum rather than a true meet-and-confer. Courts have consistently ruled that a single email exchange does not satisfy Local Rule 7-3, which requires a genuine attempt at resolution.

Furthermore, Plaintiff unilaterally imposed an arbitrary 24-hour deadline, demanding a response by June 15, 2025, and then filed his motion that evening at 7:00 PM, despite the lack of real discussion. Such conduct violates the seven-day requirement of Local Rule 7-3 and demonstrates a disregard for procedural fairness.

Plaintiff's failure to engage in a proper meet-and-confer renders his motion procedurally defective and warrants its outright denial.

DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO ENFORCE SETTLEMENT - 2

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IV. Legal Standard and Equity

Plaintiff argues that the Court lacks authority to modify or defer settlement payments. However, courts retain equitable discretion to grant temporary relief based on financial hardship, particularly when dealing with modest payments and demonstrated good faith.

While settlements are binding, contract enforcement must consider fairness and practicality, not just rigid adherence to timing. Courts have long recognized that contractual enforcement should not create unjust results, particularly when one party takes an overly aggressive stance in enforcing obligations.

In Williams v. Walker-Thomas Furniture Co., 350 F.2d 445 (D.C. Cir. 1965), the court ruled that contractual terms may be unenforceable if enforcing them would be unconscionable or excessively one-sided. Plaintiff has responded to short, good-faith delays with aggressive legal threats, profanity-laden messages, and an unwillingness to accommodate reasonable hardships such as medical emergencies. This approach reflects the kind of rigid enforcement courts have historically rejected when it leads to unfair outcomes.

Moreover, Plaintiff filed this motion knowing that Defendant had already fulfilled his payment obligation on June 13, 2025. Courts have long recognized that motions filed in bad faith or without a real controversy should be denied outright. Plaintiff's refusal to acknowledge timely payment raises concerns about the true intent behind this filing, rather than its legal necessity.

Defendant has remained transparent about his financial difficulties, acted in good faith, and is not seeking to void the settlement but rather requesting a temporary adjustment to avoid undue hardship. Courts retain authority to adjust contractual enforcement when circumstances warrant, and Plaintiff's refusal to recognize these realities underscores why equitable relief should be granted in this case.

V. Conclusion

Plaintiff's motion is premature, procedurally flawed, and inequitable under the circumstances. Defendant respectfully requests that the Court deny Plaintiff's Motion to Enforce Settlement and instead grant Defendant's concurrently filed Motion to Temporarily Suspend Settlement Payments.

Dated: June 20, 2025, Respectfully submitted,

Jarrod Jones Pro Se

Jorral Jones

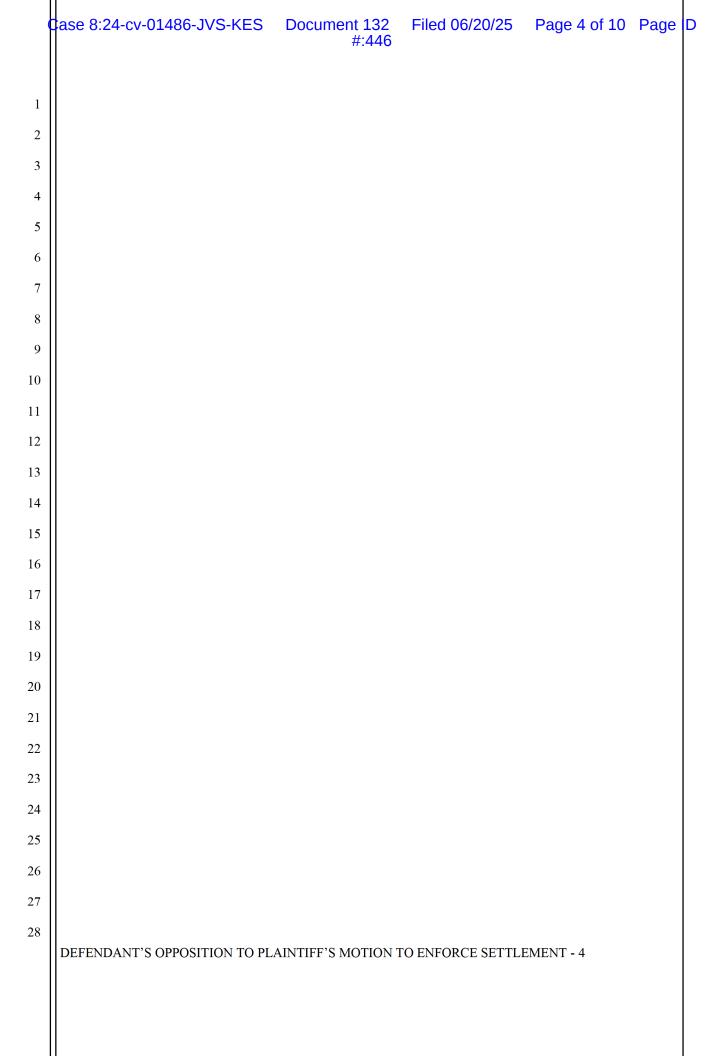
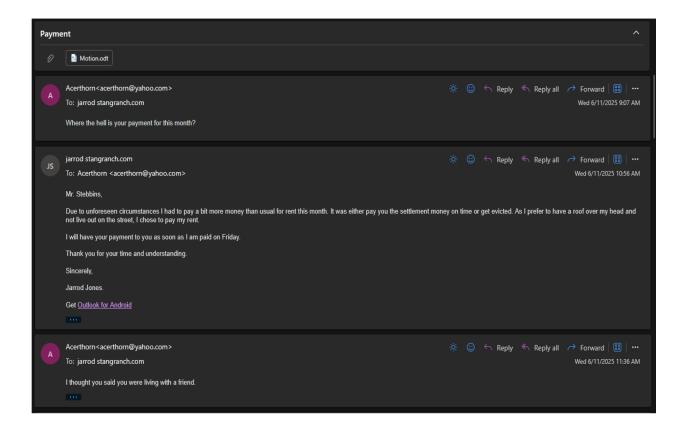
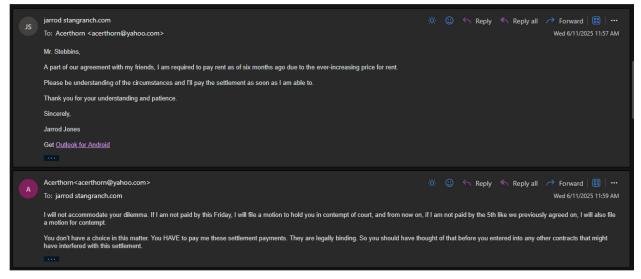
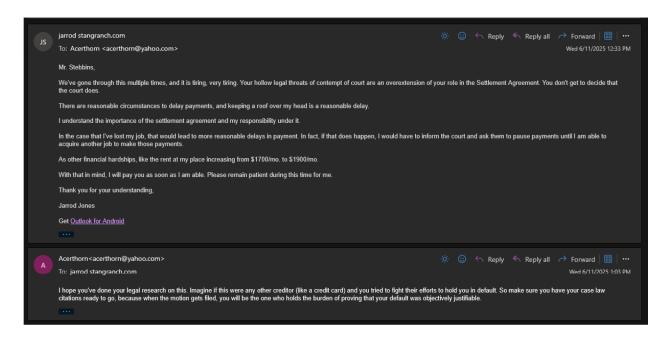
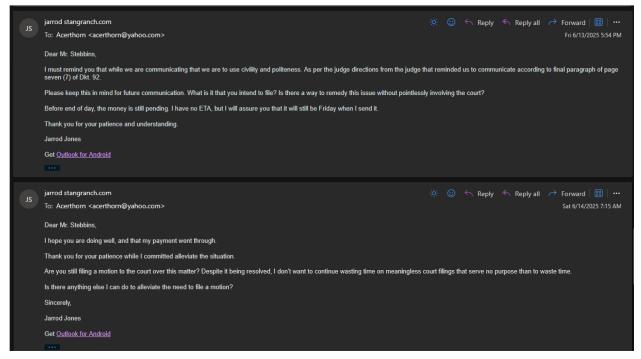


EXHIBIT A









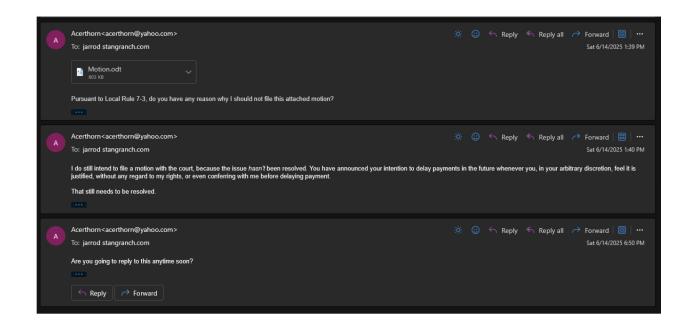


EXHIBIT B

